

§ 410.330

20 CFR Ch. III (4–1–08 Edition)

before the date on which any divorce became final and ending with the year in which that divorce became final.

[37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.330 Determination of relationship; child.

As used in this section, the term *beneficiary* means only a widow entitled to benefits at the time of her death (see § 410.211), or a miner, except where there is a specific reference to the “father” only, in which case it means only a miner. An individual will be considered to be the child of a beneficiary if:

(a) The courts of the State in which such beneficiary is domiciled (see § 410.392) would find, under the law they would apply in determining the devolution of the beneficiary’s intestate personal property, that the individual is the beneficiary’s child; or

(b) Such individual is the legally adopted child of such beneficiary; or

(c) Such individual is the stepchild of such beneficiary by reason of a valid marriage of his parent or adopting parent to such beneficiary; or

(d) Such individual does not bear the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, but would, under State law, have the same right as a child to share in the beneficiary’s intestate personal property; or

(e) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not bear the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, and is not considered to be the child of the beneficiary under paragraph (d) of this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary if the beneficiary and the mother or the father, as the case may be, of such individual went through a marriage ceremony resulting in a purported marriage between them which, but for a legal impediment (see § 410.391), would have been a valid marriage.

(f) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not have the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, and is not considered to be the child of the beneficiary under paragraph (d) or (e) of

this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary if:

(1) Such beneficiary, prior to his entitlement to benefits, has acknowledged in writing that the individual is his son or daughter, or has been decreed by a court to be the father of the individual, or he has been ordered by a court to contribute to the support of the individual (see § 410.395(c)) because the individual is his son or daughter; or

(2) Such beneficiary is shown by satisfactory evidence to be the father of the individual and was living with or contributing to the support of the individual at the time such beneficiary became entitled to benefits.

(g) Such individual is the natural son or daughter of a beneficiary but does not have the relationship of child to such beneficiary under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section, and is not considered to be the child of the beneficiary under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, such individual shall nevertheless be considered to be the child of such beneficiary for months no earlier than June 1974, if:

(1) Such beneficiary has acknowledged in writing that the individual is his son or daughter, or has been decreed by a court to be the father of the individual, or he has been ordered by a court to contribute to the support of the individual (see § 410.395(c)) because the individual is his son or daughter; and in the case of a deceased individual such acknowledgement, court decree, or court order was made before the death of such beneficiary; or

(2) Such beneficiary is shown by satisfactory evidence to be the father of the individual and was living with or contributing to the support of the individual at the time such request for benefits is made.

[36 FR 23756, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 20639, Sept. 30, 1972; 41 FR 33550, Aug. 10, 1976]

§ 410.340 Determination of relationship; parent, brother, or sister.

An individual will be considered to be the parent, brother, or sister of a miner if the courts of the State in which such miner was domiciled (see § 410.392) at the time of his death would find, under